WASHINGTON'S ADVICE RECALLED

HOW IT APPLIES TO FREE TRADE, AS AGAINST THE CORDEN CLUB'S ALLUREMENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Democratic papers are daily giving our

cople words of advice from the English, and the Cobden Club and other Eritish societies are send-ing to American farmers and American mechanics laborers circulars and pamphlets telling our people that they love us and therefore they cannot refrain from showing to us the many and great bless ings that will be ours if we will but vote for Free these English documents or who listens to Demo-cratic Free Trade speeches, should rend the "Farewell Address of Washington." This great man gazed with prophetic eyes into the distant future. He knew that the day would soon come when no Nation would dare to wave a threatening sword over America, and he also was sure that when that day should come the nations (and especially the English) would try by flattery to lead us to do their will. Washington uses these words, in speaking of our commercial

deanings with other nations:

Constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one
nation to look for disinterested favors from another;
that it must pay with a portion of its independence
for whaever it may accept under that character.

There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. The
an illusion which experience must cure, which a just
pride ought to discard.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, the fealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government.

Only a few years ago the whole power of the English nobility (save two or three men) was com-lined in a mighty effort to destroy America. The South was encouraged to keep up the struggle and North was annoved and bullled. only kept from acknowledging the Confederacy through fear of Russia and Germany; and that would not have kept her out of the fight had she had any confidence in Napoleon. Now come the Cobden Club and other clubs whose members are the chief of the nobility. clubs whose members are the chief of the nobility, and in loving words assure us that if we will but accept Free Trade we will at once become the greatest of all nations. In the presty letters to the American farmer they do not give us the advice of any American. They wish us to forget the advice of Washington. They do not want us to remember the million of dead or mained men of the North and South, and a million devolate homes cansed, in a great measure, by the false promises and intrigues and hatred of these men and their associates.

No-not yet. The ghosts hovering over the graves of the "Bine and the Grav" on every hill and in every valley of the South, ory out against Americans receiving advice from Britian. Free trade in American means cheap goods, till our manufacturing establishments are closed; and then would come shoddy goods at high plees. How the English brothers would souf if our people would advise them what to do and how to do it!

to do it!

It is not probable that Mr. Cleveland will live to see Free Trade in America. If the Lord should allow such a calamity to overtake us, I should be glad if Mr. Cleveland were alive and in the Presidential chair, so that he could not shut like eyes to the crash that would follow.

Fort Meade, Fla., Aug. 16.

URGING NATIONAL ROAD IMPROVEMENT. HOW NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLIC MEN HAVE URGED CONGRESS TO TAKE THE MATTER UP. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The outlook for National action in favor of road improvement is steadily brightening. The bill for a National Highway Commission, stremously advocated by The Tribune, was passed by the Senate and fa-vorably reported in the House, where it will doubtless pass in December. Many members of Congress are prepared to go much further in the same direction. More than a score of newspapers in all parts of the country have pronounced in favor of National aid, and It was the leading topic in one of the State road con-ventions held last week. The Boards of Trade throughout the country, numbering 1,300, with a embership of 500,000 business men and firms, are moving in the matter with a leaning toward National The League of American Wheelmen, with nearly an equal number of supporters, are untiring in their devotion to the good work, and it was to their efforts almost entirely that the rapid progress of the

Our people have learned through the consular re ports on foreign roads, which have been eagerly sought for and widely distributed, that all over the orld roads are a firlme concern of National Govern ments; and the current of public opinion is setting strongly toward a return here to the ideas of Clay and Calhoun and the legislation of that era, when it

that-owing to the fact that a certain proportion o were reckoned among the population-the Southern States had a larger representation in the House in proportion to their voters than the Northern. The Southern vote, therefore, never had the same the present day Ireland has twenty more seats in the House than she should have were her members in the same proportion to her population as in the rest of the United King-Consequently the Irish vote must have less

Were her members in the same proportion to he were her members in the same proportion to be population as those of England, Gladstone would have but twenty majority; and the speedy defeat of his government would be more than likely.

I have not yet been able to comprehend why the same Americans who (in America) called Home Rules secession and Home Rulers rebels thirty years ago, should consider Home Rulers patriots because they are Irish instead of Southerners.

DAVIS.

DAVIS. Charlton, Aug. 17.

VOLTAIRE AND THE MOONS OF MARS. **Sir: In Voltaire's romance of "Micromegas," I find the following lines, which are rather curious in

view of the recent discovery of the moons of Mars But to return to our travellers. When they took leave of Jupiter, they traversed a place of about 100,000,000 of leagues, and coasting along the planet Mars, which is well known to be five times smaller than our little Earth, they descried two moons subservient to that orb, which have escaped the observation of all of our astronomers.

Was it science or prophecy, or a strange control of the fact and fiction? L. D. BURDICK. McDonough, N. Y., August 17, 1892.

NOT SURPRISED AT THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Fo the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I see that there is a great deal of fuss about the Alabama election. Being a Southern man, it is nothing more than I would expect, if others attempted to claim anything only the good old Democracy. born in Madison County, Kentucky, and raised further south, and only came back this far north, to uthern Missouri, in 1861, and I surely would have been State Treasurer, Governor, or some other big officer of this State, before now, if I had not forfeited my birthright long since by contending that a Northern an was just as good as a Southern man. While w ern people are wedded to the people's rights, and don't want the United States Government to interfere who appoint canvassing boards of Democrats, whose counties. If a majority is against the regular



Democratic candidates, then they can disregard the returns and throw ont opposition votes until the Democrats have a majority. So, why talk your Foved bill: why talk anything, except that the Democrats control South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgin, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. It is true that if some other party could carry Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Virginia or Maryland with a large majority, I believe they could probably enter peacefully into the offices. But don't you try it any further down. If you do, the shotgan is loaded.

Omera, Mo., Aug. 13, 1892. Omega, Mo., Aug. 13, 1892.

MAKE THE BEST NOMINATIONS. A LEISON FROM THE FEDERAL ELECTION OF 1800 IN NEW-YORK CITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In my opinion the Republican newspapers throughout the country cannot do a better service to the people than to urge the nomination, in every in-stance, of the ablest and best men by the Republicans as candidates for office. Perhaps to a greater extent than in any previous political campaign, the coming independent; and they are largely influenced by the character of the candidates in nomination. The can-didates who command the entire confidence of the people stand much the best chance of an election. notable illustration of this proposition was the election in the city of New-York in 1800, when in consequence, largely of the indomitable exertion and influence of one man, the Presidency was wrested from the Federal party and Thomas Jefferson was elected President, to be followed by twenty-four years of Democratic Presidents. At the election in the spring of 1790 the Federal party carried the election in the city of New-York by more than 900 majority. During the summer of 1799 it was conceded that the result of the Pres dential election in 1800 would depend on New-York.

Mr. Jefferson wrote to Mr. Madison: In New-York all depends on the success of the city election, which is of twelve members, and of course makes a difference of twenty-four, which is sufficient to make the two houses joined together Republican in their vote . . . Upon the whole, I consider it as rather more doubtful than the last election (1796), in which I was not deceived in more than a vote or two . In any event, we may say that if the city election in New York is in favor of the Republican ileket, the issue will be Republican; if the Federal ticket for the city of New York prevails, the probabilities will be in favor of a Federal issue, because it would then require

a Republican vote both from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania to preponderate against New-York, on which we could not count with any confidence. (Jefferson was in the habit of calling his party Republican). The Democratic party in the city of New-York was composed of three factions, the Clinton section, the Burr section and the Livingston section. Colonel Burr's talents had commanded for him a large influence wit the Democratic party in other States. In the winter of 1800 Burr exerted himself to bring about a concerof action of the discordant materials and with great success. His friends were generally young men enthusiasm who beheld in Colonel Burr a patriot hero of the Revolution, and with them he was all power-

ful. For months before the election the names certain distinguished men, venerable in years and respected for their services, were put in circulation as caudidates. Finally, the following persons were named by the nominating committee: Governor George Clinton, Horatio Gates, a major-general in the Revolutionary Army; Samuel Osgood, Henry Rutgers, Ellas Nexsen, Thomas Storm, George Warner, Philip I. Arcularius, James Hunt, Ezekeil Robbins, Brockholst Livingston and John Swartwort, Clinton, Livingston and General Gates represented the three different sections of the Democratic party, at that election designated as the Republican party. The difficulty was to produce the consent of the gentlement to stand as candidates, a majority of them having no expectation of success and shrinking from being s up as targets. Nine of the candidates finally consented ; but Governor Clinton, General Gates and Judge Liv-ingston were for a time immovable. Judge Livingston finally agreed that he would serve if Clinton and Gate Gates finally yielded provided Governor would. Clinton never did really consent to stand, but piedged himself to Burr and the committee that he would publish nothing in the newspapers, but reserved the right to state that his name was used without his permission.

require for manufacturing purposes are produced in America, it is safe to estimate the number of people deriving their livlihood, directly or indirectly, from the manufacture of pearl buftons in the United State at not less than 16,000.

Mr, Webb ably shows how the large pearl buttons have been cheapened in price since the McKinley bill went into effect; but let us even admit that shirt went into effect; but let us even admit that shirt buttons, which are the only ones higher now than before the bill was passed, cost 20 cents per gross more now than they did then. These 20 cents amount to 7-10 of a cent on a shirt with five buttons; but the tendency toward lower prices keeps pace with the daily increasing facilities for manufacturing. New-York, Aug. 19, 1892. ALBERT OCHSE.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER DREADS RECIPROCITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the "Fortnightly Review" for August Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, has an article on the tariff question wherein he urges England to abandon free trade except with colonies. We are often told nowadays that the McKinley bill has been a damage to American inter Sir Charles does not think so. Speaking of

the United States he says:

Like a great octopus, they threw their tentacles over South America, the Antilles and the West Indies, with the intention of driving out British trade. And they are going to do it. Read the language of the British consul in Fazzil. He tells the people of Great British trade in Brazil, because the United States has absorbed it under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill."

The Democratic platform says, "We denounce Republican protection," etc. The Democratic party cannot denounce it more than their friends, the English manufacturers. Dansville, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1892.

WHEN TO OPEN THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Sir: I notice the suggestion made by one of your orrespondents some days ago of an appropriate day for the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition. and I beg to suggest an even more appropriate date. Indeed the spring is not wanting in dates of importance in the career of Columbus, for it was on May 5, 1847, that the first gratuity was issued to him from the Spanish treasury, and on April 17 (28 new style), 1492, the final agreement was made with the mor archs, and signed the same day, but it was on M 12 (23 new style), 1482, that Columbus set out fr Granada for Palos. May 23, then the journey began.
Why not open the fair on that day?

ETHELEERT D. WARPELD.

Lafayette College, Aug. 12, 1892.

THE FORCE IN THE "FORCE BILL." To The Editor of The Tribune

Sir: As a lifelong Republican and a constant reader of The Tribune, I am disgusted with the clamor reader of The Tribune, I am disgusted with the clamor of Democratic newspapers in regard to the "Force bill" so named by them. The hypocrisy of the Democratic party in regard to this bill is characteristic of that party, but it is one of the methods to keep its adherents in line. The proposed bill to regulate elections has no more elements of force in it than any other bill regulating the conduct of the citizens of the

country. All laws are "force" laws, and this pro-posed law is no exception. W. C. McIIAIG. Albany, Aug. 17, 1802.

THE MANUFACTURE OF TIN PLATE. GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY SINCE THE M'KINLEY

TARIFF WENT INTO EFFECT.

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Democratic and Mugwump press have been tireless and unremitting in their efforts to outdo each other in condemning the duties levied by the tariff of 1890 upon imported tin-plate, and they have with characteristic inconsistency, based their objections upon the ground that our countrymen could not produc nanufacture that article; and this, too, in the face of the statement made by one of their lending Free-Trade prophets, the Hon, Frank Hurd, that duties should only be levied on "articles not produced in this country. As usual, the Democrats have completely ignored what they profess to call their principles for the reason that they hoped to manufacture some temporary political capital in another quarter. whatever were their designs, the indisputable fact re-mains that they have repeatedly asserted that not a tin-plate was being or could be manufactured within the length and breadth of our country; so, perhaps, a glance over the real facts of the case will prove neither a useless or unprofitable task.

Nothing can so well demonstrate the beneficial effect which the McKinley tartif has had upon tin and terme plate in the United States than the enormous increase in the manufacture of those articles, since that act went into effect. Let us divide the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, in quarters, and from the official report we will find that the number of pounds of tin and terne plates made in this country during the respective quarters was as follows. Quarter ending September 10, 1891, 826,922 pounds; December 31, 1891, 1,409, 821 pounds; March 31, 1892, 3,004,087 pounds; June 30, 1802, 8,225,001 pounds. This growth is truly wonderful. If this industry continues to increase at the same marvellous rate for only a little while will not merely supply our own demand, but drive England from the markets of the world. Great British already beginning to feel the effect of this prosperity among our domestic mnaufacturers, as is shown by following figures, showing the number of gross tons of His plates imported into the United States from that country during the last four years: 1889, 331,673 203,940 tons. The new tatiff on tin did, not go into effect till July 1, 1892, and as since then the amount of imported tin has fallen off 238,366 tons, or over one half, a child can see how it has loosened the hold of the British autocrats upon our markets.

Foreign manufacturers are fully alive to the portance of our domestic manufacture when fairly protected, and dread it to a corresponding degree. The truth of this is well illustrated in the 1872 in cident. At that time the foreigners had run the price of tin up to the exorbitant figure of \$12 a box price encouraged Americans to open tin-plate Immediately these British monopolists brought the price of tin down to \$4 a box, below the cost of production, and having thus killed the industry in our ountry, they again raised the price, this time to \$10 Again our people opened mills and again tin dropped to \$4 a box, and our works shut down. to make their grip sure, the foreigners notified their American customers that no matter what price American tin was offered for, they would furnish the article for

This is an illustration of the greatest danger that threatens us from the carrying out of the Free Trade If Free Trade would really make things cheaper, then, although it would still force the nations into financial ruin, as it has every time it has been tried into maneral ram, at ii we could understand the motive of a certain class of people in advocating it. But this that the foreign manufacturer will only lower prices till be has the American market and the American people completely in his grasp; then up goes the price of all articles, while the plain people of America have not the means of paying this increased price, because they are no longer able to get well-paid work in manufactures that have been killed by these foreign

despots. It is not wonderful that patriotic Americans surely it is not wonderful that patriotic Americans are desirous of protecting their country against the chances of falling into such a state of slavery! Let chances of falling into such a state of slavery!

subject:

The statement made this week that the Ways and

Means Committee of the House of Representatives had
determined to recommend the passing of the bill recently introduced into that branch of the Legislature,
with a view to getting rid of the duty of 21-2 cents
per pound on imports of the plates, is one that will
cause a great relief to a very important branch of the
from trade of Great Britain. — Industries, London,
April 1, 1802.

ments, and the current to pinner opinner is setting strongly loward a return here to the ideas of Chy and Calbourn and the legislation of that era, when it was declared the duty of the Government to bind the Republic together with ronds," and many National aloads were begun.

Much study is being given to the possible methods of National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National aid, and the idea of co-operation by local. State and National inflamors, pronounces this plan, with its use of the joint credit to lighter the burse, leading festure in his campaign for re-election; still another says that when its advantages are known it will "sweep the country."

It is proposed now to have something like a continual congress on the subject at the World's Fair like and the proposed in the light of read exhibit and object lesson stainable, and it is believed that by its close some definite scheme of improvements will be developed that will command the activation and action of the National authorities.

IRELAND'S WEIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. To The Editor of The Trib une.

Sir: In your issue of the Illih you say: "The Unionists who

AN OLD STORY REVIVED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The story told in The Tribune of the 21st inst. in regard to the upsetting of a load of hay in the Adirondacks is an old acquaintance, dating back to the political campaign of 1847. It was then told by United States Senator Dickinson, to illustrate John Van Buren's professed zent for the so-called "Wilmot Proviso." which old timers will remember was one of the burning questions of the day. The event, how ever, was then alleged to have occurred in New-Hamp shire instead of the Adirondacks. Dickinson's witty application of the story was that Prince John "didn't care a doddafn about the load of hay (Wilmot Pro-viso), but dad (Mertin Van Buren) was under It," which his subsequent course proved to be very near the truth.

Washington, D. C., August 21, 1892.

A LIMIT TO COURTESY IN PRONUNCIATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "Tuolumne," in The Tribune of August 11, 1892, is clearly right as to the propriety of following the local pronunciation of names of places. But there are exceptions to that rule. For instance, there is a stream in Missonri that the natives call Swashing Now, I will guarantee that neither you nor "Tuolumne" an guess the correct name of that river, nor when old it can you guess why the natives call it as they do. Its name is San Joaquin! I once asked a native why they called it swashing, and he replied, "Oh! I with the called it swashing, and he replied, "Oh! I it is bank-high!" As to the "corker," I would guess the proper pronunciation to be Two-lum-ne. Yours make the proper pronunciation to be Two-lum-ne. the proper partially, Chicago, Aug. 16, 1892.

TO FIND OUT HOW THE CHECK-REIN FEELS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Any intelligent man that may be misled with the

notion that a check-rein is not a most trying perplexity to any horse that may be compelled to wear it, should himself be compelled to wear a four-inch patent-leather tock of 1840 about his neck, with a modern laundried four-ply linen collar reaching to the under lobe of als ears, whenever he puts this check-rein on his horse, that he may obtain some faint idea of what t means to carry his nose at the unnatural elevation of 90 degrees. In these days of financial specess many are enabled to own and drive good horses many are embled to own and all the good noises who know no more of the nature and instincts of the animal than they do about the inhabitants of Mars, but ignorantly and stupidly follow any notion of fashion that their intelligent (1) groom may suggest. It seems a shame and an outrage upon this noble beast that the check-rein is allowed at all. No nobler animal walks this earth than the faithful horse.

Now.York Ang 1 1892. New-York, Aug. 1, 1892.

To get things clean in half the time; To keep things clean for half the money

Use FAIRBANK'S Gold Dust Washing Powder. Sold everywhere. Pleases everybody.

DISCUSSING ECONOMICS.

CHAUTAUQUA PAPERS ON TAXATION AND FARMERS' MOVEMENTS.

PIRST DAY'S SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ECO NOMIC ASTOCIATION AT THE LAKESIDE-

THE WATER WORKS QUESTION. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Chautauqua, Aug. 24.-The first regular session o the American Economic Association, held this morn ing, was characterized by a promptness and dispatch not often associated with conferences of this character. At 10 o'clock Vice-President William W. Folwell called the meeting to order in the Hall of Philosophy. S. M. Dick, president of the Missouri Wesleyan College, read a paper on the effect of the taxation of personal property on the farmer. He stated that our ersonal property on the farmer. He stated that our exent system of taxation is the system of a hundred years ago: that the farmers of the country to-day bear a heavier burden of taxation in proportion to the amount of capital invested than any other important industry in the country; that the personal property in Ohio is equal to the real property, and that nearly \$700,000,000 of taxable personal property in that State alone is not found on the tax duplicate. and bears no portion of the public burden; that agri-culture to-day pays less interest on the capital in-vested than almost any other leading industries. The speaker held that, since personal property cannot be taxed and justice be maintained, revenue should b obtained from other sources. Mortgages, like all other personal property, cannot be taxed, and justic Mortgages, like all toward the farmer is not maintained. President Dick said in conclusion that the entire abolition of personal property taxes would never receive the consent of the farmers of the country. The speaker believed that the ends of justice could be reached by taxing franchises and inheritances. Edward A. Ross, Associate Professor of Political

Economy at Cornell University, presented a paper entitled "A New Canon of Taxation." The speaker malyzed the nature of a tax and declared that its direct effects could be reduced to productiveness and prehibitiveness. The one appears when the tax is paid, the other when the tax is so heavy as to suppress the taxed subject. The latter class have never been treated scientifically and have usually been ignored by financiers. It has been usually supposed that the burden of a tax is measured by the money pold. The fact is that the real burden of a tax is the sum of its productive and its prohibitive effects. The prohibitive effects of a tax are dead waste; they opporthe people without benefitting the public treasury "When we tax for revenue alone," said the speaker we would select taxes that are highly productive and the best subjects for such taxes are monopolies sition us the new canon: "A tax for fiscal purpose

M. N. Baker, associate editor of "Engineering News," sent an able paper on "Municipal Ownership of Waterworks." The paper stated that at the close of 1890 of 1,878 works in the United States 806, 43 per cent, were owned by cities, while practically alt other natural monopolles have to private companies. At present there is a strong tendency toward municipal ownership. rates charged private consumers by 430 companies, as shown by the "Manual of American Waterworks" for 1889-90, were 43 per cent higher than those charged by 31s cities for the same service. A large part of this difference is due to the fact that many cities charge low rates and make up the deficiencies in cost of service by general taxation. But a waterworks company enjoys an almost absolute monopoly, and exists solely to make money, while municipal plants are designed primarily to serve the public, and if profits are made they go to the people. idebtedness for waterworks is not classed with the other debts of cities, because waterworks are a source of revenue and are a part of a city's assets. All things considered, public works seem to be quite as is probably safer with works under municipal control.

Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia College, in an address on the theory of progressive taxation, said that progressive taxation has been of great practical importance, especially in democratic countries. Of the various theories advanced the speaker held that the socio-political, or socialistic, theory is compensatory theory that the State creates inequal-ties and ought to make good the results of its own action is likewise inadmissible. He maintained that from the abstract point of view less injustice would proportional taxation. From the practical point of

view, however, progressive taxation is not expedient. The members of the association this afternoon made a tour of the lake by invitation of the Chantanqua

management. Farmer' was the subject treated by Professor Edward W. Bemis, of Chicago University. He said that the fact of the farmers' discontent needs no proof. It is true that a recent census investigation has shown less mortgages than some had supposed. The mortgages to Kansas are less than 30 per cent of the farming land, less than 26 per cent in Nebraska, less than 18 per cent in Iowa, under 14 per cent in lillnois, under 12 per cent in Alabama and under 6 per cent in Tennessee. Yet the increase of tenant farming is a bed sign and is considerable in degree. Relatively, the value of farms has decreased in com-parison with other property in the United States. The prices of crops have greatly fallen and this has made the payment of mortgages more and more difficult. But the fall in the price of what the farmer buys has been even greater than the fall in the price of what the farmer has to sell, as was shown by many figures. A complete remedy is impossible, for the tendency civilization is against the farmer. As wealth increases there is greater demand for finer finishing of products rather than for more raw material. This tendency to the more rapid growth of the city is

Certain improvements in the farmer's condition were suggested, among them a reform in local taxation, which would relieve somewhat the small landowners, and increased expenditures of State funds for road and schools. Ignorant and lazy farming must be stopped. The interest on farm mortgages might be much lowered, through institutions like German credit unions, a little like our saving and loan associations. unions, a little like our saving and loan associations. It was shown that there is no need for a Sub-Treasury, as the farmer can now obtain about as much for his crops immediately after harvest as by whiting six months. The speaker held that there is need of diversifying crops such as must be consumed near the place of production. It was held that an international bimetalike agreement, by which Western Europe and America could unite in the free colnage of silver, would persubly be safe and desirable. The interests of the farmer were further considered by Professor C. S. Walker, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who spoke on the farmers' movement in the Northern States, and said that the industry of farmers has increased the supply of agricultural products beyond the demand, with a consequent fall of price, and other producers have not kept up with the tiller of the soil. The farmer of today has come to the conclusion that his own interests demand that he should systematically devote time to the fulfilment of those duties which he owes to the country and to society. The speaker explained that the "farmers' movement" is the organization of farmers for the advancement of agriculture and education. The farmer has learned that the secret of distributive co-operation is large orders for cash. Advance has been made in establishing creameries and cheese factories, and exerbitant manufacturers have often been brought to terms by direct competition. Fnough has already been accomplished to show that the educated and organized farmer will master the moral and economic difficulties, both distributive and productive, so far as relates to agricultural pursuits. It was shown that there is no need for a Sub-Trea-

On the regular programme Edward T. Lee lectured to-day on "The Senate at Work," and this evening Dr. S. R. Palmer, the able conductor of the Chautauqua School of Music, gave a conversational description of a recent trip to Greece, Egypt and Palestine, Il-instrated by views. The choir sang a number of melodies of Dr. Palmer's composition.

NEW BIDS FOR THE BIG CORNELL DAM. Bids for building the new Cornell dam in West chester County were opened yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Aqueduct Commission. All the bids were handed in just before the session. They are as follows: James A. Coleman, \$4,150,573; H. H. Brown, \$4,181,464; T. J. Sullivan, of Albany, \$4,314,865; John McQuade, \$4,403,800; Winston. Crimmins, Washburne & Co., \$4,552,769. The Board ajourned until Friday without making any award. This is the second series of bids made for the work. the first series having been rejected. The result is not encouraging. Chief Engineer Fteley estimated the cost of the work at \$4,574,201. Six bids were originally made as follows: Ryan & McDonald Con struction Co., Baitimore, \$3,527,640; H. H. Brown & Co., \$4,181,484; Michael S. Coleman, \$4,253. Winston, Crimmins, Washburne & Co., \$4,-786,449; John McQuade, \$5,247,274 20; William Russell Allen, St. Louis, \$5,568,879 85.

The bids at first were made on twenty-three items separately. Although the Ryan & McDonald Company was lower than any other bidder in its offer, it could not secure the contract. The ostensible reason why the contract was not awarded was that the company was of limited lability. After a time Controlle Myers and Commissioner Gilroy were appointed a

Brandreth's Pills will cure the worst case of indigestion or dyspepsia, or both, and a regular course of them, say one or two every night for a week or ten days, will act as a

preventative of either complaint. Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

committee to look into the subject. They reported that as the bid was more than \$1,000,000 lower than the engineer's estimate, it was too low to be done for the city, and they also said that the security furnished was not sufficient, though the members of the company were individually trustworthy They recommended that new bids should be adver-H. H. Brown, the second lowest bidder, tised for. was not satisfied with this decision and brought suit to have the contract awarded to him, but he

was defeated.

The Ryan & McDonald Company did not fittempt to enter into the second competition. James A. Coleman puts in a bid in place of his brother, Michael S. Coleman. H. H. Brown put in the same bid each time, but this time Coleman gets below his original figures.

GRAFF GAVE STRAW BAIL ONCE TOO OFTEN. Henry W. Unger, who besides being a deputy ssistant District-Attorney and secretary to District-Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, is bail clerk of the office, has laid bare the fraud of several "straw" bondsmen lately. Yesterday he added a feather to his cap by detecting the artifice of one John Graff, who he is an architect at No. 13 Crosby-st., where he also lives. Graff wanted to furnish bail of \$1,000 for Martha Adams, accused of grand larceny. He offered as security property on the northeast corner of One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st. and Avenue A. 200 by 100 feet. He said he bought this in 1891 from a Mrs. Beekman for \$10,000. an idea that the property described must be under the East River. He asked Graff to give some proof The man showed a 'notice calling of his identity. on him to produced an accused man for whom he had gone buil. The security in this instance was the property in Avenue A.

Mr. Unger pretended that he was going to lunch-eon, but he really went to the Register's office. There he learned that all the property but a small strip was under water, and that it belonged of Captain "Ben." Richardson. Judge Martine Issued a warrant for Graff's arrest on a charge of perjury.

Mr. Unger took the man into court, where the judge committed him to the Tombs in default of \$2,000 hall, to Graff's utter astonishment. The prisoner has gone on other bonds in police courte.

HE PRESENTED THE CHECK TOO LATE.

Stephen A. Ulman, eighteen years old, was sent to Elmira Reformatory by Judge Martine in General Sessions yesterday, having pleaded guilty of forgery The youth was formerly employed by Kellogg, Rose & Smith, lawyers, at No. 120 Broadway, but was discharged for petty thefts. On August 1 L. Laffin Kellogg, of the firm, found that check No. 265 was missing from his book. He at once sent Dallas Flanmagan to his bank, the Southern National, to stop paynent on the check. Mr. Flannagan gave the instructions and was chat-

ting with his father, who is the president of the bank, when Ulman presented the check. He had signed Mr. Kellogg's name to it and filled it out for \$750. The teller asked him to wait, and took the check to the president. The younger Mr. Flannagan caught sight of Ulman just as he was leaving the bank. The youth also forged the name of John E. Bull-

winkel, a lawyer, of No. 290 Broadway, to a check for \$75. This was cashed by A. G. Spalding & Bro., the dealers in sporting goods.

CONVICTED OF PASSING A BAD CHECK. Eugene A. Pinckney, dealer in rustic goods at No

lyn, was convicted in General Sessions yesterday of passing a worthless check. Judge Martine remanded him until to-morrow for sentence. The prisoner was dressed in good style and is said to be well con-nected. On May 14 he bought underwear worth \$13 from Charles F. Denholme, No. 117 William st., giving a check for 896 75 in payment. This was drawn on the First National Bank, of Belleplain, lows, by a man named Thomas and Indorsed by Pinckney Denholme gave him in cash the difference between his bill and the check, and afterward found out that the check was worthless. There have been other similar complaints and as Pinckney.

A CHARGE THAT SIGNALS WERE NOT ANSWERED. Complaint has been made by the officers of the steamer St. Johns that on July 28, when off Battery Place, the United States revenue cutter Manhattan refused to answer the signal whistles of the St. Johns. A col-lision was narrowly averted, it is said. The Local Board of Steamboat Inspectors took the evidence of the officers and some of the men of the S. Johns vesterday. The cutter's side of the story will be obtained next Wednesday.

Henry C. Miner, the Tammany Hall leader of the new 111d District, has resolved to do something for the he proposes to load them with all the women and children he can muster in the HIId Assembly District. and send them on a holiday up the Hudson as far as Riverview Grove. Refreshments and non-intoxicating fliquids of every description will be furnished by the Riverview Grove. aspirant for the next Congressional nomination from his district, and everything will be absolutely free. The date of the excursion has been fixed for Thursday The date of the excursion has berges will be in waiting at the foot of Broome-st., and the excursion will return to the city before dark. On the barges a number of vaudeville artists from Miner's theatres will furnish an entertainment.

SALEM SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THE FAIR The pupils of the High School of Salem, Mass., are

preparing an interesting memorial of that ancient town for the World's Fair. The amateur photographers of the school are engaged in the preparation of a series of views of the many points of historic interest in These are to be finished by which the town abounds. the pupils themselves and are to form the illustrations of a handsome album. The descriptive letterpress of the book, also the work of the pupils, is to be neatly written on a Remington typewriter, so that the whole volume will be literally the handlwork of the children

JAY GOULD VISITS HIS OFFICE.

Jay Gould went to his office in the Western Union town since his return from the West. He stayed until a few minutes after 3 p.m., when he left the office in company with Dr. Munn, for Irvington. said vesterday: "I have been with Mr. Gould for an hoar or more. He is looking much better than when he went away. He does not look robust in the sense of being strong enough to go out and right, but his complexion is clear and healthful and he looks first rate. His mind is as



Both the methods and results when Syrup of Fig. is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently, yet promptly, on the Kidneys, Liver and Boweis cleansing the system effectually, dispels colds, heaqaches and fevers and cures hab dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures national constipation. Syrup of First is the only renedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prompt in its action, and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the more healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all, and have made it the most popular remedy Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c. and \$1 bottler

by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will prount it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

clear as a bell. I never saw him when it seemed clearer. Mr. Gould is all right," A Tribune reporter called at Mr. Gould's office

but he was too busy to be seen. The reporter met Mr. Gould, however, as he left his office, and had a short chat with him. Mr. Gould said: "I have been much improved by my trip West and feel con-siderably benefited by it. I can't say much just yet about the general financial situation. You know I have been in the woods most of the time and

when I returned I had to ask a lot of ques Mr. Gould looks thin and is said to weigh little more than 100 pounds. Its voice shows some traces of the bronchial trouble which has been him. His face, however, had a healthful brown and his appearance was far better than might have been expected if reliance could be placed on some of the recent rumors respecting his health. He talked with the same gracious suavity that always marked his manner, and talked with considerable spirit.

THE COURTS.

DISPOSITION OF THE ALBERT WEBER ESTATE. It is probable that the large piano manufacturing by a company formed for that purpose. The report of Noah Davis, as referee, upon the accounts of Willlam Foster, trustee of the Weber estate, was confirmed by Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mr. Foster's accounts give the assets of the Weber estate as \$708,384 99, and the Habilities as \$261,734 48. After bequests of \$201,000, Mr. Weber's will left the remainder of the estate to his son, Albert. Under the provisions of the will, the court has empowered the trustee to sell, for \$450,000, the plane business, use of the name Albert Weber, accounts, stock and the factory in West Seventeenth. st., to William E. Wheelock, plano manufacturer, on to a company to be formed by him. Of the purchas price. \$250,000 is to be in cash and the remaining \$200,000 is to be secured. If the company is to be formed, the latter sum is to be in common stock. The company, under a required capital of \$700,000 must issue \$400,000 in common stock and \$300,000 in preferred stock.

Jail, where he had been confined for three months on an execution against his person to collect the sum of The damages in question wanted by Mrs. Elizabeth Dribble, of No. 344 Fourth st., who alleged that her affections were damaged to that extent.

The whole story was told in court yesterday when the attorneys for the defendant, Charles Braun, argued for the order to have their client dismissed from cus Mrs. Dribble and her two daughters were in court, and the prisoner also was there, released temporarily in order to testify. David Elau appeared for Mrs. Dribble, and Ferdinand Eidman, jr., argued for Braun. The witnesses were closely cross-examined. It transpired that Braun had bought, with his brother's noney, the store at No. 185 Seventh-st. He paid considerable attention to Mrs. Dribble, who is about fifteen years his senior; but finally refused to marry her

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS. Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, has denied the

Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion made by Henry Murphy to restrain Charles E. Ackron from acting as the manager of the cafe at No. 139 Liberty-st. In the argument on the motion last Monday, Ackron's attorney accused Murphy of being a noted swindler. Murphy was to make answering affidavits. He filed on affidavit however, and accordingly ludge. Patterson descriptions of the contract of no affidavit, however, and accordingly Judge Patterson de Judge Giegerich, of the Court of Common Pleas, has enled his motion.

joined Franklin J. Minck and Joseph Jacobs from fore-closing the \$750 mortgage on the delicatessen store at No. 837 Sixth-ave. The plaintiffs, Clemens Becker and Rheinhard Loeser, who made the motion for the injunc-tion, said that they owned the store and were swindled by a conspiracy formed against many of the small delicates

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess continued.
Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Patterson, J.—Motion
calendar Nos. 1 to 16 called at 11 o'clock.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I and II—Adjourned for the term.
Circuit Court—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court. Far probate: Wills of Catharine M.

Kennedy, Abraham H. Frank, Istdore Busch, Joha
Schneider, at 10 a. m.; Louisa Maiching, Matthew
Heggan, David J. Whitney, Mary A. Hart, at 10:30

Common Pleas-General Term-Adjourned until October 26. Common Pleas-Special Term-Before Giegerich, J.Motions. Motions.

Common Pleas-Trial Term-Parts I, II and III-Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court-General Term-Adjourned until October 1. Superior Court-Special Term-Before Dugro, J.-Motions. Superior Court-Trial Term-Parts I, II and III-Ad-

Superior Courte-Frai journed for the term.

City Courte-Special Term-Before McGown, J.-Mothons. City Courte-Trial Term-Parts I, II, III and IV-Ad-journed for the term.

Court of General Sessions-Part I-Before Martine, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Davis-Nos. I to 10, in-clusive.

Sessions-Part II-Before Cowing, J., Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Cowing, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford—Nos. 1 to 7, in abstract.

SEVERAL JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

Judgment for \$4,379 60 was yesterday entered against Douglass Green and Arthur E. Bateman, surviving partners of the late firm of Green & Bate man, in favor of Frank Lazarus, for unpaid rent for offices in the building No. 57 Broadway.

Judgment for \$2,888 15 was yesterday entered against William M. & E. H. Hawkins, in favor of Conda

Gottlieb and Waldstein have confessed judgment for \$1.867 69 to David Silberstein.

Daniel F. Martin has been appointed receiver of
the John D. Meyer Cage Manufacturing Company,
bird cages, at No. 61 Cortlandt-st., on application
of Carsten H. Meyer.

THE BELATED BAY QUEEN ARRIVES SAFELY

New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 24.-The steamer Bay Queen, over whose safety some fear was entertained last night in this city and New-York, arrived this morning at 3 o'clock. 'The boat's officers said that they made a landing at Twenty-fifth-st., New-York, at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, and left New-York about 9 o'clock last night. The return trip was made as quickly as the big load would permit. Captain Ryan, of the steamer, is quoted as saying that the reason the boat was behind time was that many of the passengers were so drunk, fighting and riotous, that the engineer was afraid to run faster. The combatants rushed from one side of the boat to the other, he said, and so overbalanced her that half the time only paddle wheel was in the water, and anything like speed, with safety, was out of the question. The excursion party on board the Bay Queen was from New-Britain, and the affair was under the auspices of the New-Britain Athletic Club. Steamboat men here declare that the boat carried more passengers than her United States license permitted. The United States revenue authorities may look into the matter.

HE SAYS HE IS GLADSTONE'S NEPHEW Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24.—A young Englishman, giv-ing the name of Francis E. Gladstone, and claiming to be the son of Sir John Gladstone, of Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, and nephew of W. E. Gladstone, is stranded in this city and has asked for assistance to go to Chicago, where he expects a remittance from England. The story of his predicament is a singular one. He says that he was educated at Oxford, induced to try his luck at farming in Manitoba and went there with about \$25,000 several years ago. Bad crops used up the poney; he was sick with typhold fever; his partner took what money was left, and his jewelry as well, and absconded. The left, and his jewelry as well, and absconded. The youth says he needed experience, and he got it. Young Gladstone says he had determined to ask no more aid from his people, and after carning enough money decided to come to the states. Although he has no credentials bearing out his story, John Kinley, secretary of St. Andrew's Society, will assist the young man to Chicago.

INDIAN HOP-PICKERS BARRED OUT. Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 24.-The Treasury De-

partment has issued orders to immigration inspectors prohibiting Indians coming from British Columbia under contract to pick hops in the State of Washington. The order affects growers of the Payallap Valley, who largely depend on the foreign Indians to harvest the crop, and who usually are unable to employ white labor. A MINISTER ASSAULTED AT HIS OWN DOOR.

East Harwich, Mass., Aug. 24.—There is uch ex-citement here over an assault upon the Rev. David Chambers, paster of the Methodist Church. As he

was entering his house, about 9:30 p. m., Monday some one struck him on the head from behind heavy stone, felling him to the ground and ren unconscious. Mr. Chambers has received a num ber of threatening letters, the last one on the day of the assault. It read thus: "You have reteived our warning letters, and as you have taken no notice of them, you will have to take the consequences. The assault is attributed by many to a fond that has existent in the church for several years.

NEW-YORK, N. Y.

RELEASED FROM LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

In Superior Court yesterday Judge Dugro granted an order discharging Charles Braun from the Ludiow Street

tody. Meanwhile, Braun had been unable to pay the money which he owed to his brother, and so last January was obliged to turn over the store to him. Shortly after Mrs. Dribble secured a #3,000 judgment for breach of premise. Braun could not pay the money, and since then, until discharged yesterday, had been in the Ludlow Street Jail.